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pay a previous debt to any of its members contrary to the statute, or an offense at common law (*Cooley on Torts*, p. 278; *Schulter v. Brewing Co.*, 90 Ky. 224, 28 S. W. 504). The case is distinguished from *Carew v. Rutherford*, 106 Mass. 1, where a mechanic, under the necessity of employing workmen, was held to have been compelled by duress to pay a sum of money which he was under no legal obligation to pay, in consequence of a conspiracy which induced the workmen to leave his employ. In the present case, even if the particular article was intended to force plaintiff to pay a debt which he did not owe, still no cause of action existed, as he did not pay the sum demanded.

Riparian Rights—Respective Rights of Owner and Public.—*Pollock v. Cleveland Ship-building Co.*, 47 N. E. Rep. 582 (O.). The defendant, a shipbuilding company, in arranging derricks to repair vessels, carried lines in front of and across a portion of the plaintiff's river bank and tied them to posts and piles driven upon its own land. Held, in an action of trespass, that the public is entitled to moor vessels for the purpose of repairs, putting in machinery, etc., opposite the land of a riparian proprietor, but that such right does not extend to the use of lands not covered by water.